The People's Korea

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MONTH OF ANTI-U.S. JOINT STRUGGLE

World Public Demand One Korea, GI Pullout

Foreign Party, State Leaders Send Messages to President

Foreign party and state leaders sent messages to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, the KCNA reported.

Messages came from **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; **Mohamed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Mathieu Kerekou**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President, Head of State and Head of the Military Revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Benin; **Houari Boumediene**, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of the Council of Revolution; **Bokassa the First**, Emperor of Central Africa; **Armand Magnin**, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; **the CC of the Communist Party of Greece** (Interior); **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the Frelimo and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; **Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi; **Habimana Bonaventure**, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; **Assim Kassu**, Chairman of the Lebanese Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; **Walid Joumblatt**, Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; and **Robert G. Mugabe**, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Co-Chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front; **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; **Santiago Carrillo**, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; **Yassir Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; and **George Habache**, General Secretary of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine; **Pol Pot**, Secretay of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Didier Ratsiraka said in his message: "I and the Malagasy people, Supreme Revolutionary Council and Government taking the opportunity of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, reassure you of our unquestioned and invariable support to the just and noble cause which the valiant Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea have always resolutely guarded under your wise leadership."

Santiago Carrillo said:

"The Spanish Communist Party will make every effort and take every initiative to arouse public opinion in our country over the grave danger created in Korea and merge its voice and action into the efforts of all the progressive forces of the world demanding the U.S. government withdraw from south Korea all its troops which prop up the fascist "regime" there together with all its conventional and nuclear weapons."

George Habache said in the message: "We are convinced that the intrigues of the imperialists to divide Korea are destined to be shattered by the heroic Korean people who are struggling for the victory of the cause of national reunification and that the south Korean puppets will surely meet their doom as the South Vietnamese puppets did."

All the messages extended warmest, hearty and militant greetings to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the solidarity month.

The messages extended militant greetings to the great leader on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle and fully supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by him.

They strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea unconditionally and immediately, taking along their troops and all weapons including nuclear weapons.

They extended full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples would be further strengthened and developed.

In conclusion the messages wholeheartedly wished the President a new great victory in his work for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the friendly Korean people shining achievements and prosperity.

Non-Gov't Level Support

On the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, world bodies and broad public circles, and individuals of the world published statements denouncing the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. On the other hand mass media of the world including socialist countries and non-aligned states expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for reunification . Various rallies and demonstrations were also held.

Rallies

Phnom Penh

A mass meeting expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country was held in Phnom Penh on June 25 under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

The meeting was attended by Ieng Sary, deputy Prime Minister of the Government in Charge of Foreign Affairs; Ieng Thirith, Minister of Social Affairs; Thiounn Thioeun, Minister of Health; and other leading officials of different ministries and more than 600 people.

Son, Director of Phnom Penh No. 6 Turnery, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the attendants.

He stressed: Democratic Kampuchea opposes the "two Koreas" plot of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism must withdraw nuclear weapons and military equipment and its troops from south Korea and dismantle its military bases there.

Moscow

A meeting of representatives of Moscow public circles was held on June 26 in Moscow.

Present there were a vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, vice-Chairmen, of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other personages concerned and representatives of Moscow public circles.

Speaking at the meeting, a vice-Chairman of the CC of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society denounced the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea.

The Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, he declared.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Cotonou

A grand opening meeting of a month of solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held at No. 1 People's Hall in Cotonou, Benin, on July 1 under the sponsorship of the Benin National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the National Federation of Workers' Unions of Benin.

The meeting was attended by a member of the CC of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and vice-Chairman of the Benin National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on behalf of the CC of the Party, functionaries of party and power bodies in Atlantic Province and Cotonou City and over 600 citizens.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

New York

Earlier on June 24, a massive demonstration and rally denouncing the U.S. imperialists' war policy in Korea and the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. forces were held in New York.

Members of 28 anti-war and peace organisations and solidarity organisations and many public figures and Korean residents in the U.S. attended them which were sponsored by the Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People, the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and the "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism.

At three in the afternoon, they thronged to a square in downtown New York with streamers and slogan boards reading "Fascist Dictatorship in South Korea Is Product of U.S.," "One Korea Yes, Two Koreas No!" "U.S., Renounce War Policy against Korea!" "Carter, Bring Back 40,000 Odd U.S. Troops!" "U.S., Stop Aid to Pak Jung Hi Fascist Dictatorship!" "Release All Political Prisoners in South Korea!"

The demonstrators marched to the south Korean puppet consulate general, loudly shouting slogans, led by strongers.

They distributed appeals and manifestos to the passers-by.

The demonstration was followed by a rally.

A number of persons took the floor, among them the chairman of the Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People.

The solidarity meetings were also held in Laos, Viet Nam, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Guyana, Syria, Somalia, Mongolia, Sweden and other countries under the participation of peoples of all walks of life.

World Bodies

The Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America recently issued a statement.

The statement noted that the U.S. imperialists keep introducing into south Korea the aggressor forces, increasing military aid to the south Korean puppet clique and persist in the "two Koreas" plot and expressed firm support and solidarity for the cause of national reunification of the Korean people and women.

The statement appealed to the national women's organisations under the WIDF to conduct various activities in support of the just demand of the Korean people on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth recently sent protests to U.S. President Carter, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The protest to Carter said:

The WFDY strongly denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their arms reinforcement in south Korea.

It strongly demanded that the U.S. withdraw immediately and unconditionally its troops from south Korea and accept the proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and stop its military "aid" to the south Korean "regime" which wantonly violates the human rights.

The Val-de-Marne Departmental Association of Communist and Republican Mayors, Paris, published a statement on July 1.

Noting that the elementary right of the Korean people to reunify the nation has been violated for 30 odd years and the interference of outside forces and the presence of foreign troops in the southern half of the country have laid an obstacle to the reunification of the Korean nation, the statement said:

The communist and republican mayors in Val-de-Marne Department call for opposing the "two Koreas" plot and the concomitant war manoeuvres which endanger peace.

Demand the French government enforce an independent policy in conformity with our tradition and national interests, take a clear stand in support of the entry into the UN of a single confederal republic embracing the north and south of Korea under the name of the "Confederal Republic of Koryo" and recognize the DPRK at the present stage.

The statements were also issued by **the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Co., the Indian Com. for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the All India-Korea Friendship Association, the Geneva Com. for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Cuban Movement for Defence of Peace and Sovereignty of People's, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, French National Trade Union of Journalists, British Com. for Supporting the Reunification of Korea, Patrik Obang,** Permanent Representative of the National Youth Union of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, **Arcesio Hernandez,** Permanent Representative of the Socialist Forces of Youth of Dominica, to the Bureau of the WFDY, **the mayor of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges,** France and so on.

On the other hand, letters of solidarity came to the Korean counterparts from the **National Front Council of the GDR, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of Trade Unions of Mongolia, the Burundi Workers' Union, the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of the Congo, the Rwaggone Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Burundi, the National Council of Women of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the National Leadership of the Federation of Cuban Women, the Romanian Council of Journalists, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples, the Laos Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Bulgarian National Peace Committee, the Peace Council of the GDR, the CC of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Viet Nam, the CC of the National Students' Union of Viet Nam, the Viet Nam-Korea Friendship Association, the Viet Nam Com. for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country, the Viet Nam Com. for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Viet Nam Com. for World Peace, etc.**

Papers

The Chinese newspaper **"People's Daily"** on June 26 carried an article headed "Trend toward Korea's Reunification Cannot Be Stemmed."

It said: The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung enjoy the warm support of the entire Korean people and the deep sympathy and support of the peoples of all countries of the world.

Today the reunification of Korea is the common desire of the Korean people in the north and south and an irresistible trend of history.

(Continued on page 3)

Photo shows the Indian youths who waged the demonstration in New Delhi, in July last year, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

President Greets 15th OAU Summit

PYONGYANG, July 17 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to the 15th OAU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government.

The message reads:

I offer warm felicitations to the 15th OAU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government and all delegates attending it on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The current assembly held in the significant year of marking the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the OAU will be another meaningful occasion in strengthening the unity and cooperation among member states under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

We are convinced that under the present conditions where daily intensified are the machinations of domination forces of all hues including imperialism to split and alienate the African countries and pit them against each other, if the countries in this region maintain their traditional non-aligned policy and promote unity on the principle of mutual respect for independence and non-interference in other's internal affairs, they can successfully repulse the machinations of the foreign aggressive forces for domination, intervention, split and disorganization and accomplish the sacred cause of the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

As in the past, so in future, too, the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the African peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for abolishing the racist regimes in southern Africa and accomplishing the complete liberation and unity of Africa and make all efforts to actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Believing that the assembly will greatly contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the African countries as well as accelerating the common cause of the non-aligned countries, I sincerely wish the assembly brilliant successes in its work.

Romanian President Backs Up Reunion of Korea

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on July 7 granted an exclusive interview to the correspondent of the Japanese daily "Yomiuri Shimbun" in Romania, according to a report.

Referring to the Korean question, he noted that the Korean people strongly demand the peaceful reunification of the country.

He said the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Stressing that Korea must be reunified, he said:

Opportunities of participating in political activities must be provided to all the democratic forses in south Korea which desire reunification.

Peaceful reunification will not only create a climate for a democratic development of the Korean people, but also benefit all countries including Japan and constitute a factor of the stability in Asia and the world. (KCNA)

Anti-Pak Hunger Strike By S. Korean Democrats

Over 30 anti-"government" figures of various circles in south Korea entered a hunger strike at a church in Seoul from the evening of July 17 in protest against the fascist suppression by the Pak junta.

Among them are ex-"president" Yun Bo Son's wife Kong Dok Gui, poet Kim Ji Ha's mother Chong Gum Song and Kim Dae Jung's wife Li Hui Ho.

The hunger strikers expressed full support to the "National Coalition for Democracy," an anti-"government" mass fighting organisation, which was formed recently in Seoul.

They strongly demanded the puppet clique immediately release Mun Ik Hwan, former professor at "Hanguk Theological College," who was illegally arrested. Nothing has been heard of him, one of anti-"government" figures, since he was arrested by the puppet clique on July 5, the day when the formation of the "National Coalition for Democracy" was made public.

Before entering the hunger strike, its participants held an anti-"government" meeting.

At the meeting they resolved to launch a signature campaign in south Korea and abroad in support of the "national declaration for democracy" of the "National Coalition for Democracy" which was published on July 10.

KOREA FOCUS

Korean Truce Accord and Pyongyang-Washington Talks

It is now 25 years since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. An armistice agreement is literally an accord to cease hostilities temporarily. So any given truce accord is signed on the assumption that an ultimate settlement should be achieved of the outstanding issues between the belligerents. After the conclusion of a ceasefire agreement, the signatories are faced with two options: one is to replace it with a peace agreement for the purpose of bringing a lasting peace and another to resume hostilities, that is, war. We favor the first option.

The failure to produce an ultimate settlement of the postwar issue over the past 25 years constitutes a serious betrayal of the expectations of the world community to see a durable peace preserved in that part of the world as well as a fundamental contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Let us rethink of the significance of the Korean truce agreement.

One year after the outbreak of the Korean War, namely, June 23, 1951, Soviet UN representative Malik called for an end to the bloody conflict in Korea. In response to his call, talks started negotiations on the question of holding ceasefire talks. The first round of truce negotiations was begun at 10 AM, July 10 at the city of Kaesong near the present DMZ. The actual site was the Raebong House (a rendezvous).

The talks were unparalleled in war history. One delegation sitting at the table was headed by a general of the most powerful of the capitalist countries with no defeat on record, while its counterpart was made up of representatives of the countries which were either a colony or a semi-colony of imperialist powers just a few years ago. They started talks on an equal footing. The site, Kaesong, was under the control of the Korean People's Army. The American officers had to fly a chopper with a white flag into their "enemy" territory for truce talks. They behaved like this against their will. Former Secretary of State Marshall confessed, "The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a country as others had considered." The American troops were never invincible. The outcome of the ongoing war was a foregone conclusion.

At the table the Americans deceived themselves by acting as if they were victors. They tried to get what they failed to on the battleground. A successor to Truman, a "war hero", turned President attempted to apply his much-publicized "rollback" policy in Korea. It did not work after all. After the two years and 17 days of negotiations, the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at 10:30 AM, July 27, 1953, between the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers on one hand, and the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command. The objective of any agreement lies not in its signing but in its strict observance. The significance of the Korean ceasefire accord must be found in its fulfilment.

In the strict sense of the term, the relationship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America is that between countries at war. Important is the fact that the Korean Armistice Agreement forms an opportunity of a breakthrough in putting the bilateral relations on the right track: a forum for DPRK-US negotiations. The two sides began direct talks more than 25 years ago.

The relationship between the Korean Armistice Agreement and DPRK-US talks contains two major issues of fundamental principle. One is who are the signatories of the truce accord and the other is what is the underlying spirit of the accord. A total clarification of and consensus of views on the two issues must come before any attempt is made to convert the present ceasefire accord into a peace agreement and find an ultimate solution to the questions involved.

The question of identifying the signatories has a direct bearing on the matter of who should be allowed to participate in future negotiations on the question of replacing the truce agreement with a peace agreement. As its name and preamble clearly indicate, the Korean Armistice Agreement is between the representatives of the U.S. forces and the representatives of both the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. The accord bears the signatures of only their representatives and nobody else. It is worth recalling that the south Korean side refused to sign it in stubborn objection. For this reason, the south Korean side cannot project itself into the role of a signatory under whatsoever circumstances. During the last 25 years, the Korean Armistice Agreement has practically been maintained and operated by the representatives of the Korean People's Army and the U.S. forces. The south Korean forces have had no opportunity to have any say on the maintenance and operation of the truce agreement. In light of international law and in view of the long-standing record of the truce accord maintenance, the talks concerning the development of the accord into a peace agreement should be held only between the DPRK and the U.S.

The most important issues which immediately faced the signatories on signing the ceasefire accord were long ago solved: i.e., the creation of the Military Demarcation Line and the Demilitarized Zone along it and the procedure for a general ceasefire.

The outstanding issues remain yet to be settled between the DPRK and the U.S. are achieving "a final peaceful settlement" of the Korean question as clearly worded in the preamble of the accord, its underlying spirit, and setting "through negotiations the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc." (paragraph 60, Article IV). It is unquestionably imperative for Pyongyang and Washington, the signatories of the Korean Armistice Agreement, to negotiate all the issues including the withdrawal of all foreign troops for the purpose of achieving a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. The 30th UNGA passed a resolution, demanding withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the disbandment of the "UN Command" there. The "UNCURK" was long ago dissolved. Given these circumstances, it is safe to state that the time and conditions are now ripe for bilateral talks between the DPRK and the U.S. Their attainment is a shared desire of the world public.

Over 3,000 Fishermen Wage Sit-Down at Inchon

More than 3,000 fishermen of angle fishing net boats at the Inchon port, Kyonggi Province, south Korea, waged a sit-down on July 15 against exploitation by the shipowners, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They all refused to go aboard the boat and gathered on the market of the Kyonggi provincial branch of the puppet fishery association at nine in the morning and waged a sit-down strike for many hours. They demanded the abolition of the present rules of dividing the fish catch whereby 70 per cent of the catch goes to the shipowners and 30 per cent to the fishermen. They called it a legacy of the Japanese imperialist rule. They also demanded the abolition of the fishermen's burdens of expenses.

Though the puppet clique and the shipowners patronaged by them tried to send the fishermen out to the sea early in the morning, more than 300 fishing boats remained in the harbour due to the determined boycott of the fishermen, reported the radio.

Chairman Han Speaks At 57th Sohyo Conf.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on July 4 was invited as a guest speaker at the 57th Regular Congress of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

The congress was held at Koseinenkin Kaikan, Tokyo, from Jui. 15 to 18.

Praising the various activities of Sohyo, Chairman Han, in his speech, paid his regards to its support to the Korean reunion and its efforts for the 2nd world conference for the reunification of Korea to be held in Tokyo in coming autumn.

Expressing his confidence that Sohyo will render active support to the reunification of Korea in the future, he wished for the success of the congress.

30 Years of DPRK

Solidly Built Juche-Based Industry

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will become 30 years old on September 9 to come.

Her remarkable achievements will be featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK," starting from this issue.

One of the great miracles and innovations is the building from scratch of a powerful independent and modern Juche-based industry which is not affected by any world economic upheavals.

Our Juche-based industry has recorded proud successes.

Our industrial output increased 285 per cent during the Three-Year Plan period after the war and 350 per cent during the Five-Year Plan period, during which the foundation of industrialisation was laid.

The industrial output grew by an annual average of 12.8 per cent during the Seven-Year Plan, a period of overall technical reconstruction, and 16.1 per cent in the period of Six-Year Plan during which the successes gained in industrialisation were consolidated and developed and the technical revolution brought to a new higher stage.

Last year our industry turned out more manufactured goods than those produced in the first five years of the Seven-Year Plan and produced in only five days as much manufactured goods as put out in the whole year of 1944 just before liberation.

These proud figures indicate the development of our Juche-based industry over the past 30 years under the banner of the Republic.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our country has built in a short historical period an independent modern industry which is developed in a many-sided way, has its own firm raw material bases and is equipped with new techniques.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We have turned a backward colonial industry which, to make matters worse, was severely damaged in the war, into an independent, modern industry in a short period of time, thereby laying the material and technological foundation for equipping all branches of our national economy with the latest technology and for improving the life of our people in the years to come."

The great leader who had matured a far-reaching plan for the building of an independent national industry in this land from the first day he took the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years founded a theory on the building of socialist industry and pointed to the most correct and straight road of building an independent and modern industry.

The great leader saw to it that the key industries were nationalized after liberation and, on this basis, the industry destroyed by the Japanese imperialists was rehabilitated in a short period, the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of industrial production were done away with and the industry was developed independently by relying on the natural resources of the country.

He set forth the original basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture after the war and wisely led our people along the road of leap.

He led our people to lay the foundation of socialist industrialization and firmly build up the independent foundation of national industry during the Five-Year Plan period and to build an independent and modern industry which is developed in a many-sided way, has its own stable bases of raw materials and is fully equipped with new techniques and realize the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy during the Seven-Year Plan period.

As a result, the industrialization which had taken other countries one whole century or several centuries was completed only in 14 years in our country.

With the successful fulfilment of the cause of socialist industrialization the foundation of independent national economy, the material base of the political independence of the country, has been further consolidated and its might has grown markedly.

Our country had a backward economy which could not manufacture even simple farm tools or produce pencils before liberation.

Our economy made a definite advance in putting an end to the colonial one-sidedness of industry and laying the foundation of an independent national industry in the period of peaceful construction after liberation. But it was totally destroyed by the heavy bombing of the U.S. imperialist air pirates in the three-year war.

The heroic Korean people rose like immortals, pushing aside the debris after the war. In the spring of 1954, nine months after the war, the first lathe was produced at the Huichon Machine Tool Plant. This lathe was our industry's precious wherewithal. Seventeen years later, in 1971, our country built 30,000 machine tools.

This graphically shows part of the development of our machine-building industry.

Our machine-building industry which manufactured the first tractor in 1958 now produces annually tens of thousands of tractors. Today it massproduces large-size machines, such as 1,000-metre test drills, 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10 cubic-metre excavators, 50,000 kva generators, 200,000 kva transformers, 20 metre lathes and complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories and enterprises.

During the Six-Year Plan period the steel industry raised its production capacity to 4,000,000 tons, the chemical industry attained the annual product ion target of 3,000,000 tons of fertilizers and the cement industry upped its annual production capacity to over 8,000,000 tons and the textile industry to over 600 million metres. Today all our industrial branches are developing in a many-sided and comprehensive way, strengthening their inner structure and inter-relations.

Our own resources reliably guarantee the advance of our powerful industry. Our industry is developing with our own raw materials meeting over 70 per cent of its demand.

Raw material, fuel and power bases built in all parts of the country are actively exploiting our domestic resources. 28,000 million kwh of electricity and 50 million tons of coal were produced annually during the Six-Year Plan period.

In our country a powerful heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core and a modern light industry form a comprehensive industrial system under which all branches of industrial production from the production of raw materials to that of finished goods are organically linked.

Brighter is the prospect of our industry making vigorous advance along the road of Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period the total industrial output value will grow 2.2 times. In this period the industrial output will develop at a high rate of growth, 12.1 per cent, every year on an average.

At the end of the new long term plan we will annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 12-13 million tons of cement.

When this plan is fulfilled, our industry will become a more powerful Juche-based industry which will more satisfactorily solve all problems for the development and prosperity of the country and the wellbeing of the people on its own and a more developed industry modernized to a high level and based on up-to-date science. (KCNA)

Fatherland Liberation War Memorial

The Memorial of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in Pyongyang is visited these days by a large number of working people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The memorial with a total floor space of 52,000 square metres has over 70 halls showing the struggle in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the struggle in the period of the democratic revolution, the struggle in each stage of the Fatherland Liberation War, the struggle of the People's Army units of different arms, the struggle of the heroic Korean People's Army and the people in the rear, the criminal atrocities and defeat of the U.S. imperialists and the support of the world people to the Korean people.

On display are various historic materials and mementoes of the anti-imperialist revolutionary war waged by the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and big and small sand tables and semi-panoramas of major battles, a big panorama of the battle for the liberation of Taejon, photographs and pictures. There are also merited weapons used by the Korean People's Army soldiers, weapons captured from the enemy and other materials showing how the Korean people victoriously fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Placed in the entrance hall of the memorial is a huge picture of the great leader acknowledging with broad smile on his face the warm welcome of People's Army soldiers and people.

Before this picture the visitors extend in humble reverence the highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, who defended the freedom and independence of the country and glorified the honour of the nation.

Seeing round the exhibition halls along the victorious course of the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the visitors come to a sand table and big panorama showing the battle for liberating Taejon.

The Korean People's Army who instantly frustrated the enemy's armed attack and went over to a counter-attack, liberated Seoul, the citadel of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, three days after the outbreak of the war, and advanced southward like an angry wave.

The U.S. imperialists built a defence position on every favourable line and made desperate efforts to hold on Taejon, a strategic point of military importance, blaring that it was the "line of no retreat" and "last defence line."

President Kim Il Sung taught: "Deftly apply the commanding art of modern warfare. Conduct mobile operations of your units boldly, and surround and wipe out the enemy."

The great leader deeply grasped the situation on the front and saw through the enemy's attempt, and set forth the operational policy of encircling and annihilating large enemy forces in Taejon area and personally commanded the struggle for its implementation.

Upholding the policy of the great leader, the combined units of the People's Army made a frontal and flank attack on the enemy through skilfully coordinated operation and, at the same time, some other units penetrated deep into the rear of the enemy, south of Taejon, and completely wiped out the enemy and liberated Taejon.

In the operation for the liberation of Taejon the combined units of the People's Army killed, wounded or captured 17,500 enemy soldiers including the commander of the 24th infantry division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, called an "ever-victorious division," destroyed or captured more than 1,000 vehicles, 150 artillery pieces, 20 tanks and 2,600 pieces of small arms.

This operation was a development of the Juche-based tactics, founded in person by the great leader in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to suit the demand of modern warfare and a great example in overpowering the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with strategic and tactical superiority.

In each stage of the war the President Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic and tactical policy to open up a new phase for victory in the war and wisely organized and guided the struggle for its successful implementation.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the Juche-based tactics advanced by him, the heroic Korean People's Army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, troops of their 15 satellites and the south Korean puppet army, over two million strong, and won a great victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War.

The loss the U.S. imperialists sustained at the hands of the heroic Korean People's Army during the Korean War was nearly 2.3 times in armed forces and combat technical materiel that they suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during the Second World War.

The memorial of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War vividly shows the shining victory of the great Juche-based military strategic idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and a unique tactics, its embodiment in actual fighting. The memorial also shows that the heroic Korean People's Army and people firmly rallied around him are invincible.

Steel Production Increases

The iron and steel works under the Ministry of Metal Industry which carried out the first half year plan are boosting the production more than 1.4 times these days as against the same period last month.

Supplied with ore sufficiently by the Musan Mine, the steel makers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a giant combined ferrous metallurgical base of the DPRK, are raising production 1.6 times these days as compared with the like period last month.

The melting workers at the 1,500 cubic metre blast furnace built with the country's own equipment and technique are turning out hundreds of more tons of iron than their daily assignments by introducing an advanced melting method.

The April 13 Iron and Steel Works which has introduced a Juche-based metallurgical method has upped the daily production of blister steel by 20 per cent by operating the equipment at full capacity.

The rolling workers of the Kangson Steel Complex have jerked up the production of rolled steel by more than 40 per cent by further developing a high-speed rolling method.

The nation's production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel grew more than 1.2 times in the first half of the year as against the corresponding period last year.

The country which raised the steel production capacity to 4 million tons during the 6-Year Plan will produce 7.4-8 million tons of steel in 1984, the target year of the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

Press Comments

Revolutionization

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on June 28 carried an article headlined "The Theory of Revolutionization and Working-Class-ization Propounded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Powerful Weapon for Remoulding People into Men of Communist Type."

It says:

The theory of revolutionization and working-classization of all of society propounded by him, first of all, gives a full description of the ideological, spiritual and moral virtues to be possessed by true communist revolutionaries.

These virtues of the revolutionaries are rounded off when they have boundless loyalty to the leader of the working class, the attitude and spirit of a master of the revolution, devotion to the cause of socialism and communism, warm love for the fatherland and uncompromising fighting spirit against the class enemies, noble spirit of collectivism and a communistic approach to labour.

He defined the revolutionization and working-classization of all of society as the main task of the proletarian dictatorship after the victory of the socialist system and taught that the Party and state of the working class should steadily deepen the work of transforming the ideology of the working people, notes the article.

The article continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society we should adhere to the principle of steadily enhancing the leading role of the working class and educating and remoulding the peasants and intellectuals on its pattern.

This original policy is a most revolutionary one making it possible to solve the question of transforming man, transforming ideology, in conformity with the demand of the working class and firmly maintain the working-class stand in the building of socialism and communism.

The outstanding idea of the revolutionization[1] and working-classization of all of society propounded by him, says the article, gives a comprehensive exposition of ways of rearing all the working people to be revolutionaries of Juche type possessed of a high degree of political and ideological qualities.

Korean Revolution

Papers dedicate articles to the 48th anniversary of the publication of "Road of the Korean Revolution," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the meeting of the leading members of the Young Communists League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at Chialun on June 30, 1930.

In an article headlined "Immortal Classic Document Brightly Illumining the Road of the Cause of Juche" Rodong Sinmun says:

By defining the nature of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, he clarified for the first time in history the nature of the revolution in colonies completely different from the revolution in those countries which had gone through the normal stage of capitalist development.

In the work the great leader said that the main targets of the Korean revolution were the Japanese imperialist forces of aggression and landlords, capitalists and pro-Japanese elements in league with them and that the motive force of the Korean revolution consisted of workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie and other sections of the anti-imperialist, democratic forces. And he said that the conscientious national capitalists and men of religion and other anti-imperialist forces could participate in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In the work he taught that after achieving national liberation and independence, a people's power defending the interests of the broad masses of the people should be set up, the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution be settled and then socialist and communist society be built and the world revolution carried out.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the social and class position of all segments of the people in our country, he advanced the unique policy of uniting all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces who were interested in the revolutionary struggle, while solidly building up the main force of the revolution. Thus he illumined a new way of vigorously carrying on the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland by isolating and weakening the counter-revolutionary forces to the maximum and firmly uniting all the national forces as one. (KCNA)

"Scientific Industrial Management"

Travel Notes of Chinese "People's Daily" Reporter

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" June 27 carried the 5th travel notes on Korea by its delegation under the title "Scientific Industrial Management."

In the beginning the travel notes quoted President Kim Il Sung as teaching: "The success of socialist construction largely depends on whether or not manpower is administered properly."

Citing concrete facts which the delegation witnessed and felt while visiting various industrial and agricultural units of the DPRK, the travel notes explained the superiority and vitality of the Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system created by the great leader.

The travel notes said:

The National Economy Institute in Pyongyang has systematically summed up the experiences accumulated by the Korean people in the scientific management of factories and farms in the socialist construction under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, compiled textbooks on the duties of the director of the factory, chairman of the county cooperative farm management committee and the chairman of the cooperative farm management board. The institute teaches them to the leading functionaries of lower units, using such teaching materials as pictures, graphs, objects and models. It helps them deeply grasp the contents, consciously generalise them on the production front and further enrich and develop the experiences and theories gained in the course of practice.

The management system of factories and cooperative farms we visited was orderly and the production was on the upgrade because the experiences of the scientific management were summed up and effectively generalised there.

For instance, the Taean work system is a new factory management system conforming precisely to the actual conditions of Korea, which was created by President Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant in December 1961.

At the national economy institute this subject is a compulsory one for all the leading workers of the industrial domains studying there.

First of all, they should grasp the revolutionary fighting spirit of this work system under which the spirit of collectivism is given full play, the superiors help inferiors, the workshops closely cooperate with each other, and the workers help each other.

Besides, the advantages of this work system should be deeply understood.

The president of the institute explained to us the advantages of this system from the following aspects:

Firstly, it fully ensures collective management and operation of the factory. In the past, the manager had sole authority to decide matters in the factory. But, under the new system, the production is organised under the collective guidance of the factory Party committee and the entire Party members, workers and technicians are encouraged to display their creative ingenuity and initiatives with the attitude of assuming responsibility for the production.

Secondly, it is effective for the planned management of industry. The mass line is carried through in discussing the plan directly with the producer masses to make it their own. The equipment is rationally distributed, the supply work and labour force readjusted in a rational way and the technical level of the workers steadily elevated to ensure the realisation of the indices of the plan.

Thirdly, it helps to improve the technical guidance of production and guarantee co-ordinated guidance of the production process. A unified general staff with the chief engineer as its centre is set up to prepare and organise the production.

Fourthly, the new work system has improved the role of those sections which serve to ensure that production goes smoothly.

The system in which the higher levels supply the lower levels with materials was set up to enable those who direct the production to concentrate all their efforts on the work with the workers and the work of improving the technical level and maintaining the equipment.

Stressing that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created a new agricultural guidance system, the travel notes continued:

The essence of the new socialist agricultural guidance system is an embodiment of the mass line. In a word, its advantage is that it gives leadership to the rural economy by the industrial method of management.

The steady development of the large-scale socialist agriculture equipped with new technology made it imperative to bring the guidance to and management of agriculture to the advanced level of the industrial method of management. This means the concrete guidance by the industrial method of management in all fields of the planning, organisation of production, technical development, supply of materials, distribution of labour force and financial activities.

Another advantage of the new system is organic combination of ownership by all the people with cooperative ownership and the strengthening of state guidance and assistance to the cooperative economy.

County cooperative farm management committees were set up to have a unified control over the technical equipment and technical forces of all state enterprises in the domain of agriculture—farm machine stations, farm implement factories, irrigation administration offices, anti-epizootic centres, etc. This has facilitated guidance to the cooperative farms by the industrial method of management which created conditions for making the cooperative ownership gradually go over to the state ownership and diminishing the differences between town and country.

In order to give full play to these advantages, the rural functionaries are required to direct special attention to the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method; they should go down deep among the masses, discuss with them and help them solve various practical problems. The work is being strengthened to keep the movement of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to make the working class guide the farmers and industry help agriculture, to direct considerations to the lives of the masses and to improve the technical education of the farmers and the training of rural technical personnel.

Citing figures on the development of industrial and agricultural production in our country, the travel notes stressed that it is attributable largely to the establishment of the scientific industrial and agricultural management system and is an important factor of the continued Chollima speed in Korea.

The Taean work system is in full bloom everywhere, bearing fine fruits, the travel notes said, and continued: The working class of Korea is working energetically with the guidance of fatherland, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions.

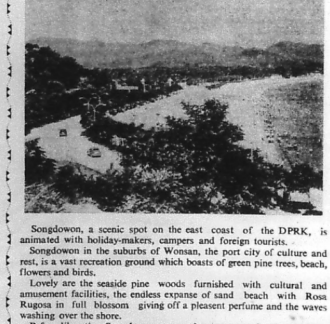
The travel notes introduced in detail how the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Kyongsong Machine Plant have developed production at a high speed and trained many technical personnel by introducing the scientific and technical management and operation of enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system.

Saying that the delegation visited the Sunmoong Tractor Plant where workers are vigorously waging the "100-day battle" to meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with great success, the travel notes introduced the achievements made by the plant through the introduction of the Taean work system.

The travel notes also cited concrete facts and figures on the rapid development of agricultural production and the high living standard of our farmers attained by the advanced, industrial management and operation of agriculture through the introduction of the new agricultural guidance system on the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm, the Migok Cooperative Farm, the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm and other cooperative farms all over the country.

Leading workers of factories and cooperative farms of Korea repeatedly told us that the scientific management is an important guarantee for building socialism better and a necessary measure for modernizing the industrial and agricultural production to register brilliant successes, the travel notes said. (KCNA)

Songdowon Alive with Holiday-Makers, Tourists



Songdowon, a scenic spot on the east coast of the DPRK, is animated with holiday-makers, campers and foreign tourists.

Songdowon in the suburbs of Wonsan, the port city of culture and rest, is a vast recreation ground which boasts of green pine trees, beach, flowers and birds.

Lovely are the seaside pine woods furnished with cultural and amusement facilities, the endless expanse of sand beach with Rosa Rugosa in full blossom giving off a pleasent perfume and the waves washing over the shore.

Before liberation Songdowon was a pleasure resort for the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

But, today this scenic spot has turned into a holiday resort of the working people, students and children from all parts of the country.

The state earmarks a large fund to build better its recreation facilities to harmonize with the natural scenery. Last year, an oriental style park extending about 300,000 square meters was laid out to skirt the Chokchon-chon stream emptying into the sea.

Graceful arbours stand in the center of a man-made lake and goldfishes and carps swim in the clear water under the sea-gull style bridge and viaduct. This adds much to the beauty of the scenery.

A 12 kilometer long sightseeing road winds up a nearby mountain.

Sea-bathing and park facilities and supply and service networks are largely expanded to accommodate the holiday-makers, campers and foreign tourists increasing sharply every year.

The scale of the holiday homes and international hotel in Songdowon has expanded two to five times as against five years ago.

The working people and students from all parts of the country have a good rest there for fortnight or 20 days at state expense.

The international hotel has received this year twice as many foreign tourists as in the corresponding period last year.

"Yusin Mindan" Eyes Splitting Korean Community Here

"Yusin Mindan" or " 'ROK' Residents' Association in Japan" which is obviously under the thorough control of the "KCIA" is carrying out all-out efforts to undermine grass-roo ts foundations of Chongryun, as part of Seoul's anti-DPRK campaign. Recently the Mindan central headquarters ordered the chief of every local headquarters "to make a list of local Chongryun members".

The directive issued on May 29 bore the name of Kang In Hwan, director of the organization department of the cetral headquarters.

Its aims are three-fold: 1) make door-to-door visits to homes of every Chongryun members in order to have the so-called "home-visiting movement" keep momentum; 2) to directly send Chongryun members propaganda literature, including the Japanese-language paper "Kankoku Shimbun", organ of "Yusin Mindan"; and 3) to use lists as a main instrument and to launch pre-emptive attacks against the forthcoming November " 2nd World Conference for Supporting Korea's Reunification" in Tokyo.

The directive suggested following four as the specific ways to achieve the aims: 1) to revise and improve the existing store of information; 2) for the group 1ed by its chief to conduct the survey of its neighboring area; 3) to utilize advertisement columns of the hostile newspapers (the newspapers published by Chongryun) in making a list; and 4) to identify hostile people by telephoning the Koreans entered on the telephone directory.

The directive sets forth minute procedures: to report to the central headquarters by the end of June the results of the ordered revision of the existing information and advertisements on the newspapers; to make an alphabetical list of Korean names in the telephone directories and by the end of July report the outcome of recognizing the hostile peole; and to gradualy apply to other items after making the list of names and addresses first and to finish by the end of September the list-making activity.

As is known, ever since its foundation Chongryun has consistently strivied to build national unity with Mindan for the sake of the overriding goal of the fatherland's reunification and the safe-guarding of the rights of Korean nationals resident in Japan. Particularly, since the publication of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement, Chongryun has called on Mindan to create national unity whenever the occation presented itself. It has taken every step to protect the rights of Korean nationals in Japan regardless of their nationality registered with the Japanese authorities in various fields such as giving their children education, getting loans, and joint marketing.

At present there are many residents whose relatives are divided into Mindan members and Chongryun members for various reasons. But this is not generating any major trouble within the community.

The scheme to make lists of Chongryun members is a traitorous act intended to create tension among the Koreans in Japan through growing them into "enemies" and "supporters".

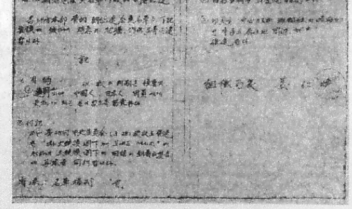


Photo shows a copy of the directive.

"Apartment Allotment Case" Proves Pak Clique Most Corrupt

Rodong Sinmun forgan of the CC of the WPK) July 18 comes out with a comentary lashing at the "preferential apartment allotment scandal," another big-scale corruption case causing a big stir in south Korea.

This case, it says, strips bare the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime as a group of most despicable and corrupt swindlers.

The "Hyondae financial group" built special apartment houses in Seoul ostensibly for "company clerks" and transferred them to the privileged quarters for their money-making. And the scope of this scandal keeps expanding since its shady background was brought to light, notes the commentary.

It has been disclosed so far that space for 650 households out of those for 950 ranging from 42 to 88 *pyong* in floor space were allotted to close associates of puppet Pak Jung Hi, high-ranking bureaucrats, bosses of the puppet government, police and espiona ge tools and puppet national assembly-men and other elements of the privileged circles.

Those who were "alloted" flats had already their own luxurious house which they had obtained with money squeezed from the people.

They are filling their purses by selling these flats or using them for money-making.

This big scandal practised by the puppet s at a time when the majority of the south Korean population are crying for house, living in plank hovels or rented houses, evoked fierce hatred and indignation among the people, remarks the commentary.

The "results" of an "investigation " which the puppets made public in all haste after going through a motions of "probing" into the case are a screen for fooling public opinion, declares the commentary.

They buried the whole truth of the case in the dark, it adds.

Saying that such tricky investigation cannot cover up the shady inside of the case or pull the wool over the eyes of the people, it further says:

The mastermind of the "preferential apartment allotment scandal" and its backstage wirepuller was none other than traitor Pak Jung Hi.

The scandal was part of the bribing policy invented by puppet Pak Jung Hi for allaying the uneasiness and unrest growing within the puppet clique which is undergoing a a crisis under the pressure of the people and public opinion within and without and a product of the artifice to use the top-class dogs as props of his power by coaxing them.

Exposing that the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique even paid a compensation to the tune of 20 million won for each of the flats granted to his running dogs to consolidate his political foothold with them, the comentary says:

The "Hyondae financial group" is a comprador money clique which has built up fortunes with the backing of traitor Pak Jung Hi, who is its chief shareholder.

The Pak Jung Hi clique "mobilised" the "Hyondae financial group" in solidifying his foothold by rigging up the "presidential election."

This is the sum total of the case.

The feverish activities of traitor Pak Jumg Hi to save his political foothold from a crisis by appeasing his running dogs with money squeezed from the people are unthinkable from his tracherous schemings to bar the reunification of the country and foster division, stresses the comentary. .

It continues:

The "preferential apartmeut allotment scandal" is an extension and "south Korean version" of the ill-famed Capitol Hill bribing scandal in the U.S. which stripped naked ugly sight of the puppets. The south Korean people will never condone the Pak Jung Hi clique, a group of despicable swindlers, traitors and fascist hangmen. (KCNA)

"Chominryun" Fails to Create Japan Support Body

The Japanese people's movement for supporting Korea's independent peaceful reunification is now faced with the divisive plot of a "KCIA"-created ghost body called "Chominryun" (the "Federation of Koreans in Japan for Promoting Democracy").

As a part of its plot, the bogus front organization held an "inaugural meeting of the Japanese people's association to support the Pusan-Sinuiju, Sinuiju-Pusan grand march for peace" (Pusan is a port city of south Korea and Sinuiju is a city of the DPRK) on July 11 at the Koseinenkin Hall n Tokyo.

However, this meeting ended in a big failure with the president of the association undecided and important members not present.

Many Japanese people, aware of the true colors of "Chominryun" refused to cooperate with it.

A list of non-existent members was made public at the meeting, as names of noted Japanese people were abused without their advance permission.

At the news conference after the meeting, secretary-general-elect Kobayashi Ko said, "We will pick up the president later, waiting for the participation of more people."

At first they intended to ask a noted Japanese man to assume the presidency.

In face of a public boycott, however, they could not but choose Kobayashi Ko, a legal adviser of O Jong Tae, as secretary-general.

"Chominryun" was faked up three years ago with Pak Jae Gyong, an agent of the "KCIA" and councillor of the puppet south Korean embassy in Japan, as a central figure. "Chominryun" is aimed at giving the misleading impression that Chongryun is divided and has internal conflicts and throw into confusion the movement to support Korea's reunification.

"Chominryun" approached the Japanese figures in various circles in order to fake up "the Japanese people's association".

By so doing, their aim is to frustrate the "Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification" slated in Tokyo for this fall.

They cultivated some uninformed Japanese, using words such as "Korea's reunification," "peace," "Korea must be reunified in accordance with the July 4 north-south joint statement" (Its main content is three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. It was published in 1972), "We remain strictly neutral" and "We obtained Chongryun's consent."

On April 15, a "sponsors' meeting" was held with the attendance of some Japanese where a "preparatory committee" was set up.

Of 15 "representatives of the preparatory committee", however, almost all the important figures boycotted "the inaugural meeting" because they knew the truth and denounced "Chominryun" for their sinister plot.

Inomata Kozo met the chairman of the "Chominryun" once through the good office of one of his friends. He was chosen as "representative members." As soon as he knew the true colors of "Chominryun", he asked it to take out his name from "representatives' list". His "message" to the "sponsors' meeting" was read at the "inaugural meeting" of the "Japanese people's association." He said that he had not sent a message whatsoever.

Hirasawa Narukichi, professor of Meiji University, was visited by a staff of "Chominryun", After just listening to his story, Hirasawa asked him to leave.

He said "I was picked up as a representative member and leader without my advance consent."

Yamanaka Mineo, president of the "research institue of enterprise economy", described as "representative member of the preparatory committee," said "Chominryun's movement which cannot get the support of Chongryun is not realistic, so I refused to associate myself with it."

Released Japan-Born Korean Converts: Cat's-Paw of "KCIA"

Innocent Korean residents in Japan have been branded as "spies" for "the north" whenever a crisis has developed in south Korea. Their known number amounts to about 40, including those sentenced to death —Choe Chol Gyo, Chin Du Hyon, Paek Ok Kwang, Li Chol, Kang Jong Hon, and Kang U Gyu.

Kim Dal Nam, who is said to have expressed repentance, was set free, whereas the south Koreans invoked the "Public Security Law" to reimprison So Jun Sik who refused to become a convert.

* * *

Kim Dal Nam had worked for the youth department of Mindan in mountainous Nagano Prefecture, central Japan. While visiting Seoul, he was arrested in spring of 1975 on suspicion of violating the "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law".

Although he was sentenced to death by the puppet supreme court on April 27, 1976, he had his sentence reduced to life imprisonment due to an amnesty issued on March 1 last year, and on December 25 last year he was secretly released. He returned to Japan on May 12 this year, without drawing public notice.

Leaving south Korea for Japan, he had a temporary passport issued by the "ROK government" and a one-year special residence permit by the Japanese government.

While alleging that the political detainees who refuse conversion are indulged in heroism, he is now carrying on an anti-communist campaign, spreading the groundless story that he was a "spy" for "the north".

In the talks with Chairman Kasuga of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan held in August last year, Pak Jung Hi confirmed his junta's readiness to execute those unconverted political prisoners. He said "Unless condemned criminals and their families express repentance, they will not have an opportunity of commuted sentences and possible release. Release of those who have not repented would give rise to an impression that we have yielded to public opinion".

When members of his rescue body in Japan visited Seoul on May 12, Kim Dal Nam told them that a passport would soon be issued by the "ROK government" and that a powerful LDP dietman of Japan had a hand in it. Kim had already given in to the appeasement tactic of the Pak "regime" at that time.

So Jun Sik, who would not agree to convert despite brutal torture, is again behind the iron bars.

He said of his reasons for non-conversion:

"I did not convert, because this not only concerns us, my brother and me, but everybody else". (at a talk with a Japanese Christian Nishimura Kanichi on May 3, 1974)

"The hardships a man suffers is the best teacher of his life, as long as he has a moral integrity strong enough not to become mean, cowardly, brutal and greedy due to the heaviness of the hardships." (the "letter", the May, 1978 issue of the Japanese monthly 'Sekai')

Applied the "Public Security Law", So Jun Sik was re-imprisoned in the Taejon prison.

Pak Jung Hi Not Entitled to Talk of "Human Rights"

The Pak Jung Hi junta is now talking about becoming a signatory of the "Covenants of Human Rights", the group which has turned south Korea into the worst police state. They are aiming at covering up their devilish behavior against the human rights.

The "Covenants of Human Rights" guarantees political freedoms such as freedom of thought, speech, the press, conscience, religion, assembly, association, and movement and bans the use of torture.

All the people, the international convention states, can enjoy the right to life, the security of person, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, protection against privacy, family, home and correspondence, etc.

It is the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that is notorious for its violation of every article and paragraph of the "Covenants of Human Rights". Under the one-man dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi south Korean people are deprived of freedoms of speaking, hearing and seeing.

A critical political statement is an "anti-government act" subjected to capital punishment under the "Anti-Communist Law", the "National Security Law", wartime laws, including the "public security law" and "emergency decrees." Numerous patriotic people of all walks of life are known to have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned, and killed on charge of criticizing the fascist dictatorial system. This is what south Korea is today.

It has been clearly shown that Pak Jung Hi is hell-bent on neutralizing the cloud of former "president" Yun Bo Son, ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, and other personages within the domestic distident movement and abroad.

The talk of Pak Jung Hi about joining the "Covenants of Human Rights" is in itself a massive mockery of the Covenants.

All the political prisoners must be set free and the denial of human rights and democracy stopped before any talk about joing the "Covenants of Human Rights."

20,000 Korean, Japanese Religionists Send Petition to UN Sec. Gen.

The U.S. should withdraw from south Korea all its lethal weapons including nuclear arms and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should stop suppressing south Korean people of all walks of life including religionists and guarantee the rights to faith and speech, said about 20,000 Japanese and Korean religionists in their signed petition sent on July 17 to Secretary General of the UN Kurt Waldheim.

The signature-collecting campaign was under way across this country since last year in response to the proposal of 4 men of religion; the Rev. Chang Tae Song, Representative Director of the Korean Religious Counell in Japan; the Rev. Onishi Ryokei, President of the Japan Religious Council; the Rev. Mibu Shojun, Director General of the Japan National Center of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace; and the Rev. Hirayama Shoji, Vice-President of the Asian Christian Peace Conference.

The petition had originally expected to be conveyed to the UN Secretary General in person by the representatives on a visit to the UN. But the Japanese government refused them reentry permits.

Follows a gist of the petition. At present the Korean problem represents one of the focal points of public attention as it concerned peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

We believe that a lasting peace in Asia and in other parts of the world cannot be preserved without an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We agree that a reunified Korea is the long-held desire of all the Korean people and will bring peace, happiness and prosperity to the Korean nation.

Korea has a long history as a homogeneous people speaking the same language. If Korea should forever be divided into two, it would not only be disaster to the Korean people but also would lead to war which might involve Asia and the world as a whole, causing holocaust to mankind.

Our standpoint as religionists is that in order to have the divided country reunified in an independent and peaceful manner it is essential to remove barriars to it and the potential cause of a war.

To this end, we ask for your due attention to the following demands:

1. The U.S. must promptly withdraw all its forces and all the weapons including nuclear arms from south Korea.

2. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" must stop its violation of the human rights of conscientious south Korean religionists and other personages in all walks of life and guarantee the freedom of faith and speech.

Intensified Suppression of S. Korean People

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are intensifying the suppression of the people with summer setting in.

In North Kyongsang Province the puppets set up "summer police stations" in Pohang and other parts and "summer police boxes" in Taegu, Kyongju, Uljin and Talsong counties and 7 other places.

Three "summer police stations" and 24 "summer police boxes" were newly set up in south Kyongsang Province. They were manned by more than 280 puppet policemen. In North Cholla Province, a "wholesale round-up" was launched on July 8 by these suppressive machines.

In south Kyongsang Province 12 more "maritime police boxes" were built and "a mobile patrol unit" was formed with 800 policemen. And "joint control teams" were organized with these police-men and puppet officials to watch and suppress every move of people.

The puppet South Cholla Provincial police bureau worked out "general measures for public peace" in summer and marked off three months till September 30 as a period for the "suppression of crimes." They set up "mobile police boxes" in the coastal and wooded areas to strictly watch people.

Under the name of preventing someone's "infiltration," the fascist clique set a period till the end of October as a "period for controlling entry into mointaine" in the Sokcho area of south Korean Kangwon Province.

Policemen under the puppet North Cholla Provincial police bureau recently started a "mop-up operation" and are arresting people day and night in 20 districts of Chonju. Fascist suppression is now sweeping all parts of south Korea.

News in Brief

July 12

* A 1978-1980 protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the General Bureau of Radio Broadcasting of Bulgaria was signed in Sofia.

* Pak Min Sop, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented a letter of credence to Indonesian President Soeharto.

July 14

* Yadu Nath Khanal, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the DPRK, presented his letter of credence to Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the DPRK.

July 15

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Ji Chan left Pyongyang by plane to visit Romania and Hungary.

* A delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society headed by O Mun Han left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A Party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yun Dok San left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Romania and Poland.

July 16

* A friendship soccer game between the Korean Amnokgang team and the Cuban national youth team was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

* Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong Ryul on a visit to Kampuchea.

July 17

* A friendship match between the Pyongyang football team and the Japan soccer league selection team was held at the Moranbong Stadium. The host team won the match 4:0.

* Junior girls' volleyball teams of the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland arrived in Pyongyang by plane to participate in the International Friendship Junior Girls' Volleyball Matches among socialist countries to open on July 23 in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

July 18

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam left Pyongyang by social plane for a visit to Yugoslavia.

* His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, and His Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal arrived in Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Government of the DPRK.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Choe U Jin as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Ghana. (KCNA)

London-Educated Korean Youth's Deportation to S. Korea Stopped: But Still Detained Here

The Nagoya High Court of Japan dismissed on July 17 the first-instance court decision that a Japan-born Korean youth with "Korean" nationality may be deported to south Korea.

Choe Jong Ung, 29, had filed an administrative litigation, calling for an injunction, against an official Justice Ministry order to have him deported to south Korea for violating the "Immigration Control Ordinance" and the "Passport Act" (See page 3 of the last issue).

The high court ruling enables Choe, now being held at the "Omura Detention Camp" in Kyushu, to stay here. The ruling pronounced, "There is no reason to deport him because his behavior in Britain and Japan was good and he enjoys social trust". Thus his deportation has now been stopped: however, the second-instance court did not order him freed from the detention camp.

This shows the Japanese authorities have not yet given up their plan to hand Choe to the south Korean puppet regime.

At present, many Japanese as well as Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) activists in his local branch and in various parts of Japan are carrying on a vigorous rescue movement, demanding the Japanese authorities concerned release him from the detention camp right away.

Choe Jong Ung, whose nationality is "Korean" (meaning DPRK nationality) and who found it impossible to go abroad because of that, borrowed from his school friend a copy of his official family register and got a passport in his name. He left for London to study there.

He was arrested in September last year when he came back to Japan. He was sentenced to 2 years and a half in prison and a two-year stay of its execution.

He instituted in the Nagoya District Court an administrative litigation against the Justice Ministry and the chief of the Nagoya immigration office, on the ground that it is unnecessary for the authorities to take such a forcible step against a person who has already been given a prison sentence.

(Continued from page 1)

The Korean people will certainly win great victory in their cause of national reunification.

In its article captioned "Just Struggle," the Soviet paper "Pravda" June 25 said that the Government of the DPRK advanced constructive proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

During the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, the paper said, the Soviet people will demonstrate once again their support to the just cause of the Korean people.

The Romanian paper "Scinteia" June 25 said:

Romania which sets store by the ideal of national freedom and unification expresses full support to the just and constructive policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and many initiatives and proposals of the DPRK for the realisation of the cherished desire of the entire Korean people for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

Romania fully supports the reunification proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung that any attempt for the permanent split of Korea be opposed, all foreign troops and weapons of mass destruction be withdrawn from the southern part of the country without delay and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

The Tanzanian paper "Mfanya Kazi" in its article on June 24 noted that behind the curtain of "troop pullout" the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces in south Korea.

The paper stressed that the U.S. troops must withdraw at once from south Korea along with their nuclear weapons in accordance with the UN resolution.

The Albanian paper "El Moudjahid" June 26 in an article noted that the U.S. imperialists are building military bases in south Korea and developing nuclear weapons and large quantities of military equipment there under the pretext of "containing" the DPRK.

It is thanks to the patient efforts of the DPRK that peace is preserved in Korea, it said, and warned: There is a limit to this patience.

The following newspapers also published articles expressing the solidarity of the Korean people for the reunification of Korea.

The Soviet papers "Izvestia," "Krasnaya Zvezda," "Trud," "New Times"; the Romanian paper "Scinteia Tineretului"; the Czechoslovak "Pravda"; the Polish papers "Zolnierz Wolnosci," "Trybuna Ludu," "Glos Pracy"; the GDR papers "Neues Deutschland"; "Junge Welt"; Bulgarian papers "Rabotnichesko Delo," "Kooperativno Selo"; the Democratic Yemeni paper "Arhattashara Oukttoobur"; the U.S. paper "Guardian"; the Kampuchean radio; the Congolese news agency, etc.

Japan's Domination of South Korean War Industry

Nippon Electric Corp. Builds Munitions Plant in Osan

It was revealed by The People's Korea's own investigation that a Japanese monopoly in conspiracy with a south Korean munitions enterprise built a munitions plant near the Osan U.S. Air Base, North Kyongsang Province, south Korea, and has been supplying the south Korean puppet army with munitions.

According to the investigation, a Japanese monopoly involved is Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) and the south Korean counterpart is the Gold Star Electric Co. which is affiliated with a business group called the Lucky Jaebol.

At present, the Gold Star Electric Co. which was established in 1974 as a joint venture between south Korea and Japan, is openly producing wireless telephones for military use in Osan.

This fact indicates that Japanese authorities support south Korea's design to strengthen its munitions industry and are making all-out efforts to highten south Korea's "war potentialities."

This is also in contravention of the official view of the Japanese authorities that it does not permit participation in overseas arms production, including that in the form of a joint venture, and runs counter to Japan's three principles on the banning of arms export.

The Gold Star Co. is a munitions enterprise producing communication apparatuses.

Since its foundation in December, 1970, the Gold Star Co., as one of affiliates of the Lucky Jaebol, has been engaged in munitions production.

However, in accordance with the south Korea's policy of concealing the Gold Star as a munitions enterprise, it has been pretended that it is producing communication apparatuses.

Recently, south Korea unveiled some of the products of its military equipment and munitions industry. As a result of this public announcement, it was revealed that the Gold Star Co. was producing military equipment.

On Mar. 24, the Pak junta had 28 "defense industries enterprises" of south Korea had relations with 20 various technical high schools to educate specialists on arms production. For example, the Gold Star Co. had relations with the Chongnam Machine Technical High School.

The Mar. 26 issues of south Korean dailies "Tong-A Ibo" and "Naewoe Kyongje" reported that the Gold Star Co. was a "defense enterprise."

Koo Ja Kyong, president of the Gold Star Co., is a leader of the Lucky Jaebol. Since he attended a meeting of the special committee on "defense industry" of Economists Federation in 1971, he has been making desperate efforts to expand the south Korean munitions industry.

Pak Sung Chang, Rep. of the Gold Star Co. became president of the Federation of Promoting Munition Industry, and was on the "enlarged tensive committee for promoting defense industry" which met in June and December at Chongwadae (the Blue House.)

According to the May 22 issue, 1976 of the daily "Seoul Kyongje Sinmun", the Gold Star Co. has been supplying the Pak junta with all products.

Nippon Electric Co. concluded a joint venture agreement with the Gold Star Co. in Dec. 1973, by which it aquired 20 per cent of its capital investment, and constructed a munitions plant at 379, Kasu-ri, Osan-up, Hwasan-gun, Kyonggi Province, south Korea, near the Osan U.S. Air Base.

NEC is manufacturing radars, missile launchers and electric equipment for the Defense Ministry of Japan.

The BADGE (basic air defense ground environment) system with which the Japanese Air Self Defense Force was equipped in 1966 is a large-scale electronic alarm system manufactured by Nippon Avidtronics which is jointly invested in by the American Hughes Co. and the Gold Star Co.

NEC supplied U.S. forces in south Korea with wireless equipment in the 1960's. (the Japanese daily "Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun, Jan. 15, 1969)

These facts indicate that NEC which has designed to infiltrate into the south Korean munitions industry, has recently constructed on arms manufacturing plant jointly with the Japanese munitions which intend to expand arms export to south Korea's Pak junta.

At present, the 2146th Communication Unit of the U.S. forces in south Korea which has controls over command, support, order, and operation systems of the U.S. air force in south Korea, is stationed at the Osan U.S. Air Base.

These facts indicate that NEC takes part in the U.S., south Korean and Japanese design to integrate their communication systems by producing wireless telephones for military use for them.

It is confirmed that the Gold Star Co. is producing UHF and other wireless telephones for military use.

Rodong Sinmun Commentary

Denouncing the establishment of a munitions factory in Osan, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 8 said:

Under the name of "fostering the munitions industry," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have induced into south Korea such Japanese monopolies as "Mitsubishi," "Mitsui," "Kawasaki Heavy Industry," "Kajima Construction," "Hitachi," "Toshiba" and "Fuji" in the form of "joint operation" or "technical cooperation" and stepped up the militarization of the south Korean economy.

Stationed in Osan is the air force signal unit which forms the backbone of the U.S. air force in the command, operation and supply system. Also located there is an "anti-aircraft control centre."

It is clear that the establishment of the munitions factory there under the name of "south Korea-Japan operation" is not only for the production of military radio apparatus but also for the "south Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration."

The establishment and running of the factory disclose the intention of the Pak Jung Hi clique to speed up the militarisation of the south Korean economy and the building of the munitions industry and, further, introduce the aggressor armed forces of Japan in case of emergency.

It also proves that the Japanese reactionaries are working round the clock to infiltrate not only into the national economy of south Korea but also its munitions industry and seize their arteries, increase the war potentials of the puppets and encourage their splitting manoeuvres to create "two Koreas."

The tie-up between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese munitions-monopoly will bring about a dangerous consequence.

We will not tolerate any scheme to disturb peace in Korea and freeze her division.

Japanese Concerns in S. Korean War Industry

S. Korean Companies	Type	Japanese Corporations	Products
Gold Star Electric	joint venture	Nippon Electric	Communication apparatuses
Gold Star	knowhow tie-up	ditto	electronic equipments
Korea Shipbuilding & Dockmaking	loan	Mitsubishi	war ships
	ditto	Mitsui	
	knowhow tie-up	Kawasaki Heavy Industries	
	ditto	Kajima	
Korea Heavy Machinery Ind.	ditto	Toshiba Machine	machine tools
	ditto	Sumitomo Shoji	
Korea Bearing Ind.	ditto	Nippon Seiko	machine tools
Dong Yang Machinery	ditto	Otsuka Engineering	high-speed lathes
Korea Special Steel	joint venture	Maruberi	stainless-steel grinders
Kang Won Industrial	knowhow tie-up	Kubota	machine tools casting
	ditto	Mitsui Engineering	
Taihan Electric Wire	ditto	Sumitomo Electric Industries	electronic equipments
	ditto	Furukawa Electric	
Hyundai International	ditto	Mitsubishi Electric	car parts
	ditto	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	outfits
	ditto	Sanyo Electric	
Dae Woo Industrial	knowhow tie-up	Japan Steel Works	machine tools
		Nippon Sharyo Seisao	
		Isuzu Motors	

(June, 1977)

Japanese Business Leaders Urge Arms Production

The most important point is the fact that there is no doubt that Japanese monopolies are actually making arms in south Korea.

They are not allowed to export not only arms, but also plants to the areas where the UN prohibits arms export, to countries where there is tensions and also to countries in dispute, according to the "Three Principles of Arms Export Prohibition."

Consequently, it is an illegal act to export arms or to provide capital or techniques for arms production.

In the Lower House Budget Committee of the Japanese Diet which met on Oct. 13, 1977, a member of the Opposition asked a question to Prime Minister Fukuda about Japanese-south Korean joint ventures which he said were allegedly related to arms production in south Korea. The Prime Minister answered, "In such a case, we will control parent enterprises which provide capital, so that they may have nothing to do with arms production." ("Nihon Keizu Shinbun" Oct. 14, 1977)

However, Japanese monopolies now openly demand easing of the "Three Principles of Arms Export Prohibition," taking advantage of the serious depression currently hitting Japan.

Mr. Nagano, head of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry said, "We should limit the definition of "arms", so that we may export arms as large quantities as posible." (Mar. 3, 1978)

Before this comment by Mr. Nagano, Mr. Sunano, president of "Kawasaki Heavy Industries" openly argues arms export saying, "When all the other developed counties are exporting arms, why should only Japan refrain from doint it?" (at a meeting of the board of directors of the National Political Association)

Japanese monopolies not only intend to export arms but also are actually participating in overseas arms production.

Japanese munitions industries are taking part in producing arms by offering capital and techniques to 11 south Korean munitions enterprises in the form of loan extension, joint venture and kowhow tie-up.

The fact of arms production by "Nippon Electric Co." in south Korea, clearly shows this.

The Pak Jung Hi junta can no longer hide the fact of Japan-south Korea joint arms production, they are now compelled to admit it, saying, "We are getting help in defense techniques from Japan," in the puppet "national assembly" which met on Oct. 31, 1977. (the replay of the then secretary of the puppet national defense department)

All these facts show that Japanese reactionaries are frantically dead set on increasing south Korea's war potential.

Japanese Capital in S. Korean War Industry

Nippon Electric Company, Ltd. is actively backing up the defense industry in south Korea by investing capital in it.

This fact is but a small part of the full story of south Korea-Japan dirty fusion that shows above the surface.

As the chart shows, Japanese monopoly enterprises have interests in 11 munitions enterprises in south Korea in the form of loans, merger and technical cooperation.

For example, the "Taihan Shipbuilding Corporation" completed a "high-speed vessel" equipped with various kinds of arms and facilities on November 18, 1972. This corporation, a munitions enterprise which builds and repairs various kinds of naval vessels, was renamed "Okpo Heavy Industry, Ltd." on February 24, 1978.

Mitsubishi Corporation and Mitsui & Co., Ltd. provided 5,267,000 dollars worth of equipment and materials in the form of loans.

Furthermore, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. concluded a technical cooperation agreement on a small-size electric hydraulic steering device.

Shipbuilding experts say that this device is necessary for ships of more than 20-tons. In particular, it is indispensable for high-speed vessels.

Kajima Corporation and two other construction companies are providing "Taihan Shipbuilding Corporation" with various kinds of techniques necessary for the construction of its Okpo Shipyard such as dock construction techniques, fishing and rigging techniques.

Japanese monopoly enterprises have intruded into almost all fields of the south Korean munitions industry.

"Taihan Heavy Machine Industry, Ltd." has recently disclosed itself as a munition enterprise.

The following fact was revealed in the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of Japan on November 22, 1977. Hitachi, Ltd. and Tohiba Machine Co., Ltd. conclude a technical, cooperation agreement with the "Taihan Heavy Machine Industry, Ltd." and produced "milling machines" to be used for arms production.

The fact that "Taihan Heavy Machine Industry, Ltd." is producing military equipment is clearly proved by the words of Kim Ryon Gu, deputy director of this company. He said that his company "has come to mass-produce machines for the defense industry." ("Naewoe Kyongje" May 25, 1978)

Kim Ryon Gu is president of the "Association for the Promoting of 'ROK' Machine-Building Industry" and a member of the "Special Committee for Cooperation in Machine-Building between Japan and the 'ROK'."

A "ROK' machine industry inspection group" headed by Kim Ryon Gu visited Japan from April 18 to 24, 1977 and inspected munitions factories of Toshiba Machine Co., Ltd., Fujitsu Limited and Komatsu Ltd.

The Pak junta went the length of saying that "machine building is of great importance for the development of defense industry." (New Year press conference held on January 12, 1977)

Continuous War Games on Ground and Sea

The south Korean Pak junta is continuously holding war exercises on the ground and the sea.

The south Korean puppet clique recently called bosses of puppet organs and company commanders of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" to a unit of the puppet navy marines and held a "meeting of officers for joint ground exercises in the third quarter year."

At the meeting bellicose elements worked out a plan to hold war exercises on a larger scale, croaking about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and crying that "guard against the enemy" should be strengthened.

Meanwhile, the puppets are driving out No. 6010 unit of the puppet army almost every day to such training as search, ambush, reconnaissance and arrest, clamouring about exercises for actual fighting.

They herd out even civilians in such military exercise to infuse anti-communist consciousness into their minds.

And a shooting exercise of the puppet navy started on July 21 in the sea southeast of Koje-do Island off the southern coast of south Korea.

This firing exercise from early morning till late at night will reportedly continue till July 23.

Earlier, between July 6 and 16, similar exercises were staged four times in the west sea off Anmyon-do Island.

On the other hand—it was disclosed by a south Korean radio on July 21 that the U.S. had mobilised the combat communication corps belonging to the Hawaii state air defence unit in the joint military exercise of U.S. troops and the puppet army held in south Korea some time ago.

Staying for 4 weeks at the air force base in Sachon, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea, the combat communication corps No. 201 of the Hawaii state air defence unit mobilised in the war exercise supported the "operation" of the air formations making sorties from Sachon.

This criminal act of bringing even the national guard in the military exercise in south Korea reveals the criminal scheme of the U.S. to hurl greater forces into south Korea from the U.S. the moment they provoke a new war of aggression in Korea.

Seoul's Efforts to Expand War Industry

As "compensatory measures" to offset the Carter Administration's plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from south Korea, the Pak junta is making intensive efforts to boost its armed forces and in particular to expand defense industries under the slogan of "self-reliant national defense."

In his New Year press conference in January this year, Pak Jung Hi, speaking of "self-reliant industry" and "local production of arms," said that by the end of 1980 south Korea will produce sophisticated electronic weapons and aircraft, and from 1981 it will meet all domestic military requirements.

Since his seizure of power through the military coup de'tat in 1961, Pak Jung Hi has made tireless efforts to increase the armed forces: the 1961-65 "plan for the modernization of the armed forces"; the 1968-70 "plan for the completion of the combat readiness of the armed forces"; the 1971-75 "plan for the modernization of the armed forces"; and the 1976-80 "armed forces improvement plan."

The newest 76-80 "five-year armed forces improvement plan" is a response to the withdrawal plan of U.S. forces from south Korea. The Pak junta is striving to establish a "self-reliant defense system" saying "it is the resolve of the'ROK Government' to defend the 'ROK' by itself." The year 1978 is earmarked as a "year of expansion of defence industry" with an eye to promoting domestic manufacture of all military supplies excepting nuclear weapons and war planes.

Arms Export

The Pak junta is making efforts not only to boost its armed forces and expand the war industry but to export munitions to foreign countries.

The U.S. daily "Wall Street Journal" Jan. 10 carried an article headlined "South Korean Firms Thrive as Exporters of Military Supplies," exposing Seoul's munitions export to foreign countries.

It said:

"In the past two years more than a dozen south Korean companies have begun doing in military exports. Among them are many of Korea's largest trading firms, including Ssangyong Corp., Sunkyong Ltd., ICC Corp., Daewon Industrial Co., Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industrial Co. and Samhwa Co.

"Informed estimates suggest that total software volume in 1977 was in the $100-$200 million range and that this was a sienificent increase from 1976.

"According to Korean military sources, the domestic defense industries are producing smaller hardware like mortar, M16s, grenade launchers and sub-machineguns as well as heavier armaments including 105mm field guns, 99mm coastal defense guns, 20mm and 35mm antiaircraft guns, shells up to rockets."

A machine-building complex was set up in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province, with the target population set at 300,000 as the heart of war industries. A plan is under way to raise the capacity of the Pohang Iron Work from the present 2.6 million tons to a level of 5 million tons by 1980 because steel is vital to munitions industries.

Total Dependence on Americans, Japanese

The projects for expansion of munitions industries in south Korea have been launched with full backing from the U.S.

Credits and assistance are offered to facilitate the sale of U.S.-made weapons, serve the national interests of the U.S. and contribute to the security of the dictatorial Pak junta.

In fiscal 1977-78, the U.S. diverted from its state budget an annual $275 million in military sales credits to Seoul. Washington plans to provide the same level of credits every year until fiscal 1981.

According to U.S. government sources, during FY 1979 south Korea will receive vast quantities of weapons in addition to the transfer of $800 million worth of weapons to south Korea: anti-defense command control equipment, F4 fighter-bombers, ammunition and anti-shipping Harpoon missiles.

The present "five-year armed forces improvement plan" for which $5 billion was earmarked originally is now believed to cost more than $8 billion, including $1.9 billion pledged by the U.S. In addition, the U.S. promised to give south Korea $300 million in special military credits and $800 million worth of weapons in the inventories of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

Capital and knowhow from Japan is playing a significant role in the war industries of south Korea.

As already reported in the April 5 issue of The People's Korea, at present 40 Japanese munitions-makers including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co. and Ishiukawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) are active in the above-mentioned Changwon Industrial Complex, manufacturing various kinds of military supplies. Over a half of the 61 south Korean defense enterprises have some relationships with 40 Japanese firms. And these enterprises such as Pusan Gun Metal Co. and Taihan Heavy Industries Co. are actively involved in arms production in the Changwon Industrial Complex.

At the 13th joint executive meeting of the south Korea-Japan cooperative commision held in Dec., 1975, a south Korean delegate, Pak Jung Gyu, called for Japanese aid in the development of war industries.

He said:

"The national defense power of the 'ROK' is directly linked to 'ROK'-Japan economic cooperation."

In response, Kono, chairman of the defense industry committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations and member of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., said, in March last that Japan will held south Korea's munitions industry by exporting various types of arms to make up for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

Then came a plan for formation of KIDC (Korean Industrial Development Corporation). Japan offered $4 billion as part of funds for the 77-81 "fourth economic development plan," or an annual average of $800 million. This figure compares with a yearly aid of $200 million over the 10 years after the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," including $800 million in reparations.

These moves of the Japanese enterprises are part of their subtle attempts to tide over their economic stagnation by exporting arms and military equipment to south Korea. Because of the American and French inroads into markets of arms export including Middle East and other regions, the Japanese monopolies concentrate their target of arms exports on south Korea.

Here in a typical example of the concealed relationships between Japanese monopolies and south Korean enterprise.

Japanese monopoly enterprises such as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co. and Sumitomo Heavy Industries Co. have exported high-grade machine tools to Tong-Il Industries Co. which is producing "M-16" automatic rifles and ammunitions for the south Korean puppet army. Tong-Il industries Co. is well known as one of the affiliated enterprises of the notorious "Unification Church" which was recently disclosed in the U.S. as an agent of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

As already above-mentioned, the Pak Junta's arms buildup projects are being carried out with growing dependence on foreign powers,which the sharpening of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

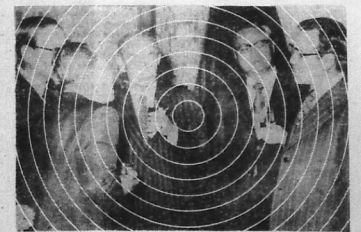


Photo shows south Korean and Japanese officials discussing so-called "economic cooperation" at the "8th South Korea-Japan Ministerial Conference." (Sep., 1975)

Washington Brings New Tank Units into S.Korea

On July 10 the U.S. brought into south Korea leading personnel who were to operate a large tank unit attached to the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division.

These personnel sent to the tank unit were trained at a base in Kentucky, U.S.A. The new tank unit of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division will have 50 "M-60 A-1" tanks and nearly 130 vehicles of various kinds. The U.S. shipped 14 tanks to south Korea already on July 9, and plans to introduce the remainder whithin this month.

The arrival of the leading personnel of the tank unit in south Korea shows that the arms reinforcement is being stepped up by the U.S. behind the deceptive propaganda of "troop pullout."

The tank battalion, scheduled to be officially activated in mid-October this year, is being formed as a result of a decision made nearly two years ago to increase the 2nd Division's firepower.

Rodong Sinmun Flays U.S. House Approval for Mil. Aid Plan

On July 12 the U.S. House of Representatives approved a plan for appropriations for U.S. army military construction for fiscal 1979, scaled at 21,743,000 dollars. Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 15 in a signed commentary said that the approval of this plan for the construction of establishments of fuel storage and ammunition dumps at the U.S. military bases and airfield equipment in south Korea fully betrays the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists on Korea.

The commentary continued:

They noisily advertized the "troop pullout", but are acting quite contrary. The recent step of the U.S. House of Representatives clearly proved the discordance between the words and actions of the United States in the question of "troop pullout."

It is now openly trying to upset its "pledges of troop pullout."

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are bringing into south Korea a new tank battalion armed with up-to-date technical equipment and turning over large quantities of weapons and military supplies to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the commentary went on:

As a result, south Korea is being reduced to an area where huge aggressor armed forces are massed and a dangerous hotbed of war.

The preparations for a new war in Korea, stepped up by the U.S. imperialists behind the smokescreen of the "troop pullout," strip naked the cunning and vicious nature of their "double-dealing tactics" and their heinous and dirty colour as war maniacs donning the mask of "peace."

Noting that the present U.S. administration is following its predecessors' policy of Korean question, the policy of occupation of south Korea and the hostile policy towards our Republic, the commentary said:

This diametrically runs counter to the demand of the times and the desires of the peace-loving people the world over.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize that it will not be beneficial to them to persist in the war preparations against the Korean people. They should discontinue at once the new war provocation manouvres and immediately and completely withdraw their aggressor forces from south Korea.

The new-transferred U.S. army tanks, M60 Als, head for Camp Casey, Kyonggi Province, south Korea on July 10.

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